

ABSTRACT

The plastid DNA of the malaria parasite *Plasmodium falciparum* has been sequenced and found to contain a gene encoding an EF-Tu protein. Inhibitors of the protein are effective
5 as anti-malarial compounds and the protein can be used to screen for such inhibitors.
Furthermore, the 23S ribosomal RNA encoded on the malaria parasite plastid DNA is a target for anti-malarial compounds and the antibiotic thiostrepton acts as an anti-malarial by binding to the RNA.

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